

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release:- June 9, 1944

BAC

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

June 1, 1944

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	: ACREAGE FOR :			YIELD PER ACRE :			TOTAL PRODUCTION		
	: HARVEST 1944 :			(bushels) :			(thousand bushels)		
	: Per-	: Acres:	Aver-	: Indi-	:	:	:	:	:
	: cent	: in	: age	: cated	: Average	:	: Indicated	:	:
	: of	: Thou-	: 1933-	: 1943:	June 1,	: 1933-42	: 1943	: June 1,	:
	: 1943	: sands:	42	: 1944	:	:	:	: 1944	:
Winter wheat.....	120.6	40,943	15.0	15.6	17.4	570,675	529,606	714,148	
Rye.....	90.9	2,525	11.7	11.1	12.5	40,446	30,781	31,608	
All spring wheat...	--	--	--	--	--	189,524	306,692	320,637	
Oats.....	--	--	--	--	--	1,028,280	1,143,867	1,193,410	
Barley.....	--	--	--	--	--	256,350	322,187	299,533	
Peaches, total crop	--	--	--	--	--	1/ 57,618	1/ 42,180	67,427	
Pears, total crop..	--	--	--	--	--	1/ 28,559	1/ 24,585	27,825	

CROP	CONDITION JUNE 1			
	: Average 1933-42 :		1943	1944
	: Percent		: Percent	: Percent
All spring wheat.....	77	:	85	: 87
Durum.....	76	:	86	: 86
Other spring.....	77	:	85	: 88
Oats.....	78	:	80	: 80
Barley.....	77	:	78	: 82
Hay, all.....	76	:	83	: 87
Hay, all tame.....	77	:	84	: 87
Hay, wild.....	73	:	78	: 86
Hay, clover and timothy.....	77	:	88	: 90
Hay, alfalfa.....	81	:	81	: 88
Pasture.....	77	:	84	: 89
Apples, commercial crop 2/.....	3/ 65	:	62	: 72
Peaches.....	63	:	46	: 67
Pears.....	64	:	54	: 64

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JUNE 1

CROP	Average 1934-42		1943		1944	
	: Percent 4/	: 1,000 bu.	: Percent 4/	: 1,000 bu.	: Percent 4/	: 1,000 bu.
Barley...:	17.5	43,999	22.3	95,621	18.2	58,679
Rye.....:	24.9	10,146	33.2	19,130	20.9	6,431

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

2/ See footnote on table by States.

3/ Short-time average.

4/ Percent of previous year's crop.

APPROVED:

Grover B. Hill

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORTING BOARD:

Joseph A. Becker, Chairman,
J. E. Pallesen, Secretary,

R. K. Smith, R. L. Gillett,
John B. Shepard, E. V. Jones,
C. E. Burkhead, Fred Daniels,
E. S. Kimball, J. W. Whittier,
C. D. Palmer, H. R. Walker,
J. H. Peters, E. O. Schlotzhauer.

CROP REPORT

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 9, 1944

3:00 PM (E.W.T.)

as of
June 1, 1944

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JUNE 1, 1944

During recent weeks growing conditions have been unusually favorable and in spite of a late and uneven start, national crop prospects now appear better than on this date in any of the last 10 years except 1942.

Owing chiefly to timely rains in the Southwest during May, the forecast of winter wheat production has been raised to 714,000,000 bushels, an increase of 52,000,000 bushels over prospects a month ago. As spring wheat appears to have been planted on a full acreage and to be growing under favorable conditions, the total wheat crop is likely to exceed a billion bushels and at present gives promise of being the largest ever harvested in the country. Many fields of oats were planted unusually late and not all of the intended acreage could be sown. In places some late fields of oats are just coming up while early sown fields are heading. Both acreage and yield are uncertain and a near-average oat crop of about 1,193,000,000 bushels is all that can be expected. Barley is less extensively grown in the area that has been too wet and production is expected to be about 300,000,000 bushels, a good sized crop.

Corn prospects appear only fair. Planting has been late and there is still a considerable acreage to be planted, particularly in the wet areas of Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri, but the total acreage will be large and a record proportion will be planted with hybrid seed. Prospects for early hay crops are excellent and recent rains give assurance of a good crop of wild hay. Supplies of water for irrigation may be a little short for a full yield of late cuttings of alfalfa in Idaho and the Pacific Coast States but with no other unusual setbacks the total hay crop should be large, probably nearly 100,000,000 tons. This would be about as large a crop as was put up last year but no more than is needed for the large number of cattle to be fed.

The condition of pastures on June 1 was reported as 89, the highest condition for the date since 1922 and one reached only when growing conditions are favorable quite generally in the farming areas of the country. Reports on Western ranges on June 1 show a lack of rain in west Texas, southern New Mexico, parts of Arizona, much of California and Oregon and portions of other Western States but prospects for ranges now appear favorable from Colorado northward.

Not all fruits can be estimated this early in the season but conditions in the main fruit belts appear favorable and the total output seems likely to be of near-record proportions. Truck crops for market are being grown on fairly large acreages, production so far has been well above average, and prospects for late crops appear moderately favorable.

Crop prospects appear to vary sharply among areas and are by no means clear at this time. A month ago, after several months that seemed continuously wet and cold, most farmers in Central, Eastern and Southern States were far behind in the planting of spring-sown crops. After the first week of May there were some destructive late frosts but the weather permitted farmers to get into the fields and farm work went ahead with a rush. By mid-May corn planters were running in all States from Georgia to Montana; by the end of the month a large part of the corn crop had been planted and in early June late plantings and replantings were being completed rapidly except on some bottom lands that were still wet from overflows. On the first of June some oats and barley were still being sown in Northern States and some cotton was still being planted in the South.

In addition to reducing yield prospects by late planting the delay in field work has prevented carrying out earlier plans. Many farmers who were unable to complete their original program before too late have substituted crops which could be planted later.

CROP PROSPECTS, JUNE 1, 1944*

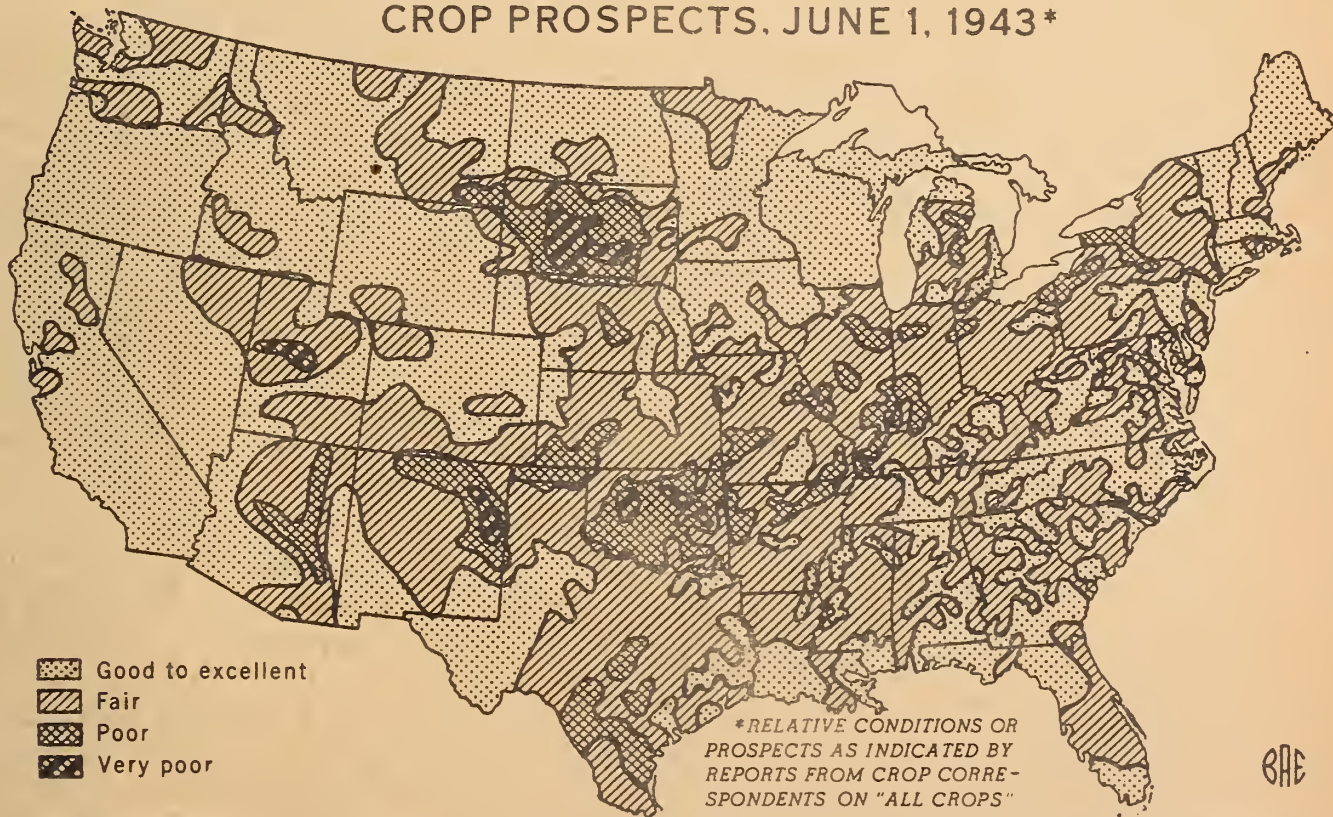


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43721

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

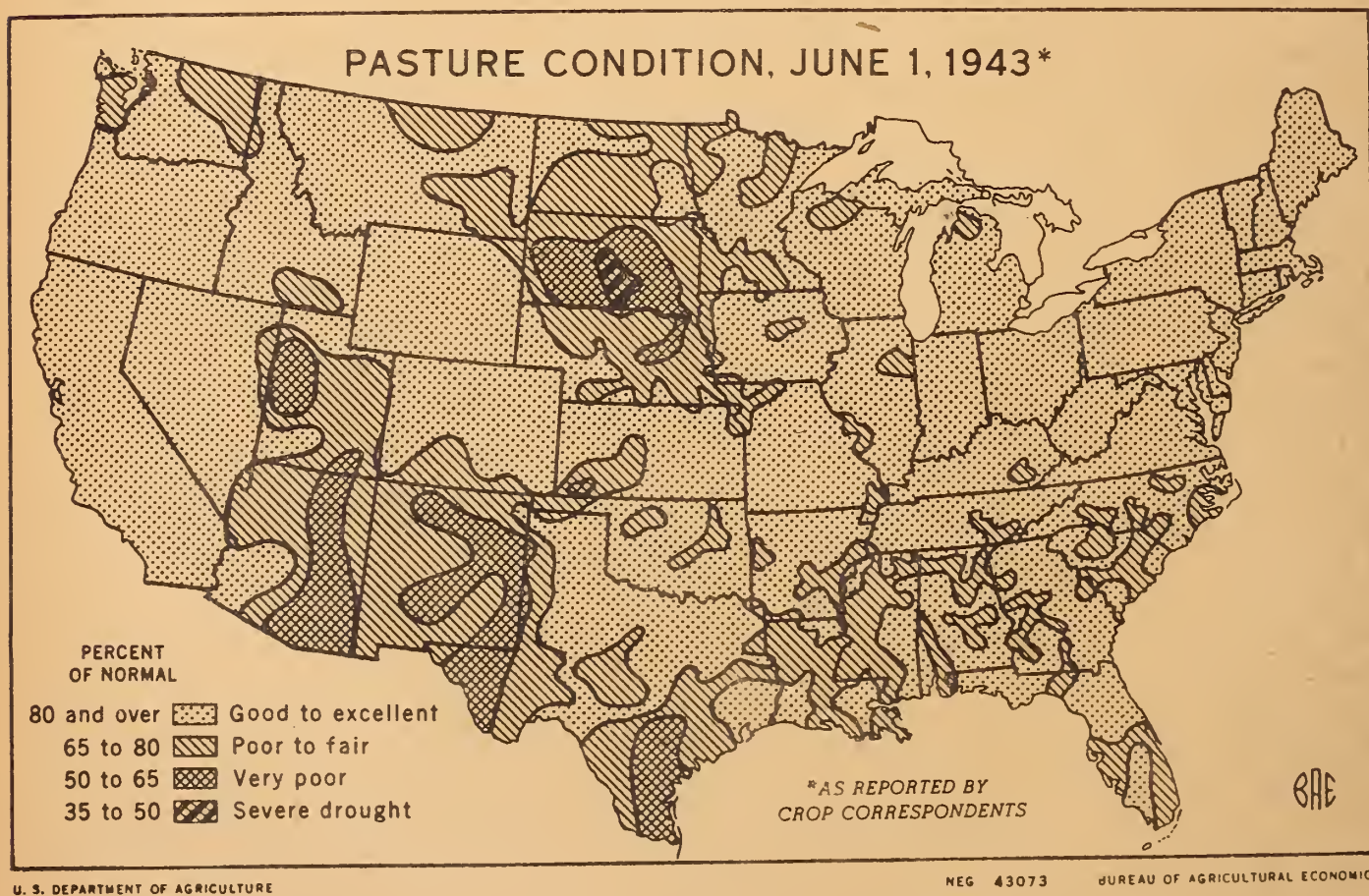
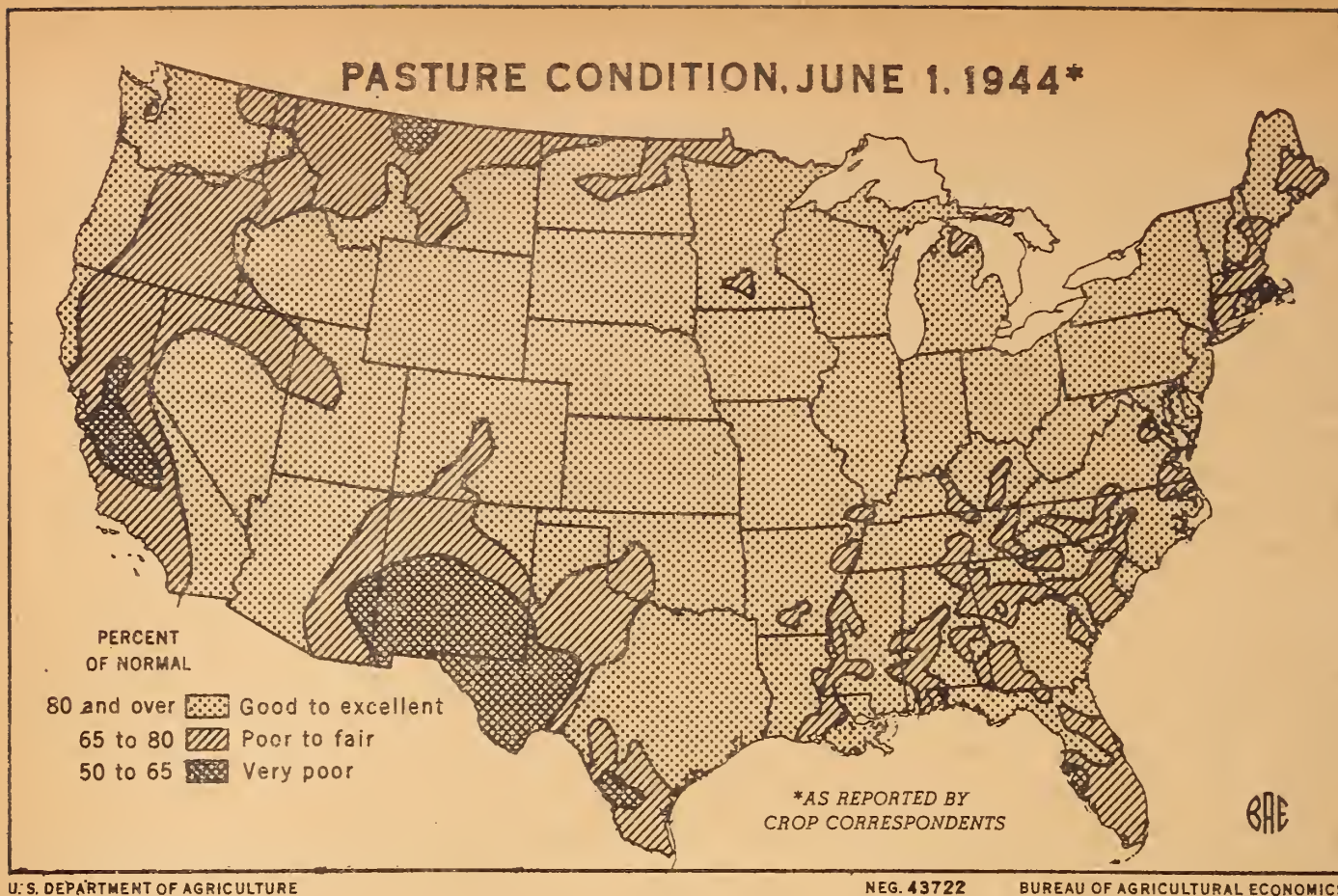
CROP PROSPECTS, JUNE 1, 1943*



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43075

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

CROP REPORT

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 1, 1944

June 9, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

It is not yet possible to measure the shifts but some of them seem likely to be large. In Iowa farmers still had $4\frac{1}{2}$ million acres of corn to plant on June 1. They have been working night and day to prepare the land and to get every acre possible planted before too late but a few showers could materially affect their score. In Nebraska, where some areas had a fall too dry to sprout wheat and a spring too wet to permit oats to be sown, moisture conditions have recently been favorable and there are some indications that farmers may plant an extra million acres to corn. Farther south more of the shift is expected to be to grain sorghums. Farther north, it is expected that some millet, sudan, and other late forage crops will be planted after it is too late for corn. Farther east, suitable kinds of corn and soybeans can still be planted and some grass lands will be left for hay.

In all the eastern half of the country there are sharp local differences in the progress of farm work. In some areas where the rains were not too frequent and where most of the farms are mechanized the more efficient family units have accomplished an unprecedented amount of work and are nearly up to schedule. On the other hand, in many localities frequent rains during May have prevented completion of the intended plowing and planting and the need to cultivate crops already planted and to start haying and harvesting will cause some fields to be left untilled. The present indications are that in the better farming sections the good land, except some bottom lands flooded recently, will nearly all be planted. But where small or unproductive farms compete with booming war industries there has been some consolidation of farms and an increase in part-time farming; and there is much complaint that few are left to work on the farms except old men, boys, and others whom urban industries class as "unemployables." In these areas many a white-haired farmer reports that he is doing all he can but under present conditions the whole job cannot be done.

Contrasts are sharp and they color local opinions. From a national point of view the outstanding fact is that most crops are now planted and growing conditions are good. There are a few areas where crops are reported poor but they are quite limited and mostly where substantial recovery is still possible. In California and the Southwest there are some dry spots; more rain is needed for small grains and ranges in the Pacific Northwest but elsewhere most of the main cropping areas of the western half of the country now have a good reserve of soil moisture and hopes are rising. Crops in the South were planted late and large areas have suffered from too much rain but there is still time for good crops. In the central wet area extending from central Minnesota to central Missouri, there is less time to spare but farmers seem to have been catching up rapidly since June 1. In the eastern Corn Belt planting was late but most areas are now only a little behind normal. An area stretching along the Atlantic Coast from North Carolina to Maine is urgently in need of rain but the strip is only a few counties deep. On the whole, comparing with the difficulties faced at this season in other years, a good crop year seems to be in the making.

The June 1 pattern of progress of commercial truck crops for the fresh market was somewhat irregular but most late spring and summer producing areas show a net improvement over a month ago. Warm, drier weather in May permitted growers to clean fields of weeds and to cultivate fields which previously had been too wet. Truck crops made considerable progress although most crops are still one to two weeks later than usual.

hsj

CROP REPORT

as of

June 1, 1944

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

June 9, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

As the spring season draws to a close it appears that acreage for spring harvest was 20 percent greater than in 1943 and 6 percent above average. Total tonnage produced on this acreage is placed at 1,694,000 which is 15 percent larger than last year, 12 percent above average and exceeds the previous record production by 8 percent. Acreage of truck crops for the summer market probably will show about the same percentage increase as the acreage for spring harvest but may be slightly below average. Summer acreages estimated to date show the following increases over last year's acreage: watermelons, 43 percent; onions, 34 percent; green peppers, 33 percent; cantaloups, 26 percent; green peas, 10 percent; cucumbers, 9 percent; celery, 8 percent; snap beans, 4 percent; and cabbage, 4 percent. Decreases in acreage ranging from 1 to 17 percent are indicated for tomatoes, beets, carrots, and lettuce. Indicated tonnage from early summer acreage is 21 percent larger than in 1943 and is 7 percent above the 10-year average.

Field preparations for important processing vegetables were delayed early in May by excessive rainfall. But rains were less frequent after the middle of the month and temperatures began to rise so that growers in most parts of the country were enabled to proceed with outside field work. Considerable progress was made in planting snap beans, sweet corn, tomatoes and other late-maturing crops. Even in Maine, progress in planting some of these vegetables was farther advanced by June 1 than usual but the season was rather backward in Oregon and Washington.

Difficulties encountered early in May in preparing the land contributed to the slight reduction in the 1944 acreage of green peas, which preliminary estimates place at 482,150 acres compared with 483,260 acres planted in 1943. But the June 1 condition of the crop on this acreage was fairly favorable except in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. Dry weather reduced the prospective tonnage in this area.

Growers of snap beans and sweet corn for processing expect to complete the planting of these crops by the middle of June. Conditions were favorable for setting tomato plants in the fields. Growers in some areas found it difficult to obtain an adequate supply of plants. After June 1, growers in the northern part of the United States will turn their attention to planting lima beans, beets for canning, cucumbers for pickles and kraut cabbage.

June 1 conditions indicate deciduous fruit production in 1944 may be above 1943 by as much as 22 percent and about 7 percent above average. The peach crop is indicated to be 17 percent above average and about 60 percent more than the short 1943 crop. Pear production is 3 percent below average. Cherry prospects are 27 percent above average and 69 percent above the short 1943 crop. Condition of commercial apples is 10 points above June 1, 1943 indicating a somewhat larger crop than harvested in 1943. Grape production probably will not be as large as in 1943. Citrus fruit produced from the bloom of 1943 includes record crops of oranges and grapefruit and a moderate sized crop of lemons, which have been moving to market since the fall of 1943 and will continue to move until the fall of 1944. Prospects are now favorable for good crops of citrus fruits from this year's bloom for market supplies beginning next fall.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 9, 1944

June 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CORN: In the Corn Belt States the planting of corn has been delayed by excessive rainfall and wet fields during May, but by the end of the month work was progressing rapidly as fields dried out sufficiently to continue work. Planting in the Corn Belt as a whole ranges from one to two weeks late but recently has been aided by more favorable weather. Planting in Kansas and Nebraska was practically completed by June 1, and was nearly done in South Dakota. In Iowa and Illinois planting is usually completed by the first of June, but this year was only two-thirds finished. Michigan had about completed operations, and there has been little interference because of wet soil in Wisconsin. In Ohio and Indiana part of the intended acreage was yet to be planted, and in Missouri and Minnesota planting had been seriously delayed.

A considerable acreage on which intended small grain crops could not be seeded at the usual date has been or will be planted to corn. With the high degree of mechanization on Corn Belt farms, planting can be pushed very rapidly if conditions continue favorable, but it is doubtful that the late start can be fully overcome and the full available acreage planted. Apparently not much of the acreage intended for corn will be diverted to other crops, but some will be left in hay and pasture.

In Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and in the South, excluding the Gulf States, the condition of the growing crop as a whole compares favorably with the condition in recent years, even with planting late and still in progress. In the Gulf States the condition was much below that of a year ago. Heavy rains necessitated extensive replanting and many fields were weedy. Some of the intended corn acreage in the Gulf States has not yet been planted and part of the acreage may be diverted to other crops.

WHEAT: A billion bushel wheat crop is now in prospect for 1944. Such a crop has occurred only once before in the history of the United States. The indicated production of 1,034,785,000 bushels is slightly above the previous record, of 1,008,637,000 bushels, produced in 1915. The most recent crop approaching it was the 974 million bushels in 1942. The 1943 crop was 836 million bushels. The indicated record breaking crop is the result of bumper crops for both winter wheat and spring, but not record breaking for either kind of wheat separately. This year's indicated winter wheat production of 714,148,000 bushels has been exceeded twice, in 1919 and 1931, with the record being 825 million bushels in 1931. The forecast for spring wheat of 320,637,000 bushels has been topped in 5 earlier years, in the 1910's and 1920's, the largest of which was 368 million bushels in 1915.

The principal factor in this prospective record crop is the occurrence in the same year of near-record yields of both winter and spring wheat. The indicated winter wheat yield of 17.4 bushels per harvested acre is a comparatively high yield, although exceeded in 1942 by the record yield of 19.7 bushels and in two other earlier years. The yield of spring wheat, as indicated by June 1 condition and weather to date is 16.2 bushels per seeded acre, which ranks high in the record of previous years, although exceeded in each of the last three years.

It must be recognized, however, that a crop that is at the pinnacle this early in the season is more than usually vulnerable to hazards that may develop between now and harvest. This is especially true this year because of the lateness of the season which exposes the crop longer to the weather hazards of hot winds and losses before harvesting if growth becomes too rank. The moisture supply is in general very favorable for carrying the crop through to harvest; the exceptions are in New Mexico where the deficiency since last fall has not been overcome, and in the Pacific Northwest, where better than average rains during June will be needed. The sections of the Plains that started poorly last fall because of dry seed beds have had May weather that tended to improve thin stands, and encourage keeping some fields

that otherwise would not have been harvested. The Southern Plains States, - Texas, Oklahoma and up into Kansas, had May rains that added materially to their production. May moisture relieved somewhat the critical situation in the dry section of Oklahoma. In Nebraska, however, the outlook continues poor. The wheat that came up in the spring is making slow growth, and abandonment is still going on. There are some reports of lodging where growth is rank. Rust has not developed to any noticeable extent, and storm damage to date is limited to the flood losses in evidence a month ago.

Spring wheat yields per seeded acre, indicated by June 1 condition and the weather to that date, were applied to the prospective acreage as published in March, with some adjustments for changes in farmers' plans caused by the heavy rains at planting time in parts of the spring wheat belt, and for spring wheat seeded on abandoned winter wheat ground in some States, particularly in Montana. Such reseeding, however, are expected to be less than a year ago.

OATS: The production of oats is forecast at 1,193,410,000 bushels. At this figure the current crop would exceed the 1943 production by 49,543,000 bushels or about 4 percent and would be 165,130,000 bushels or 16 percent larger than the 10-year (1933-42) average of 1,028,280,000 bushels.

The spring seeding of oats was probably delayed more than that of any other crop, especially in a number of the important oats producing States. Due to excessive rainfall, cold weather and a deficiency of sunshine, seeding was retarded in southern Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas. In these States the acreage devoted to oats will fall below that earlier intended. Although seeding was greatly delayed in these States, warm weather and an abundance of sunshine during the last half of May brought excellent growing conditions. The present moisture situation is generally favorable. As a result, oats is expected to overcome much of the handicap of a late start, except in Nebraska and Missouri and in other limited areas where some abandonment of the crop is indicated.

I In the States east of the Mississippi River present prospects indicate an abundant production. Despite delayed seeding in some of the Northern States, the June 1 condition of the crop in nearly all these States points to yields which will average well above those of 1943 and the 10-year (1933-42) average. Much the same situation prevails in the Southern and Southwestern States. Prospective yields in most of the Western States are above the 10-year (1933-42) average, but generally below the yields of 1943.

The newer varieties of rust and disease resistant oats were utilized as seed to a much greater extent this season, especially in the North Central States. The greater part of the oats acreage in Wisconsin and Iowa was seeded to these varieties. In most other North Central States they were used on 20 to 50 percent of the acreage. (As a result the yield expectancy in this area is considerably enhanced especially if rust should be experienced.)

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 9, 1944

June 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

BARLEY: A 300-million bushel barley crop is in prospect as of June 1, 1944. While 7 percent less than in 1943 this production would exceed by 7 percent the tentative figure of 280 millions based on March prospective acreage and the 1937-41 average yield. Most of the improved prospects are due to better than average condition of the crop for June 1, reported at 82 percent, compared with 78 a year ago and the 10-year average of 77.

In practically every State currently estimated yields exceed the 10-year average, and in the major producing West North Central and Great Plains States, with the exception of Nebraska, the margin is wide. The crop has reached maturity throughout most of the South and Southwest, with harvesting under way as far north as Virginia and Oklahoma, and in California. The fall-sown crop wintered well, to which new hardy varieties contributed. The growing season was favorable in most of the southern area and prospects have improved steadily to date.

Acreage decreases from earlier seeding intentions have resulted from unfavorable conditions in Michigan, South Dakota, and Nebraska. An upward shift occurred in Montana, but in most other States there was little to indicate significant changes. Spring seeding, though late in South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Wyoming, and Colorado, and a few other areas, was practically complete by June 1.

Barley Stocks: About 18 percent of the 1943 barley crop, equivalent to 58,679,000 bushels, remained on farms on June 1, 1944. This quantity is 39 percent less than a year earlier, but is about a third more than the 1934-42 average for the same date. Half of these farm stocks are in North and South Dakota and Minnesota. If those of Wisconsin, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, Idaho, and Colorado are added, these 9 States account for more than 5/6 of the total farm stocks of barley. Disappearance from farms since December 1, 1943 was about 119 million bushels, compared with 175 million in the same period a year earlier, from a much larger crop.

RYE: Indicated 1944 production of rye as of June 1 was 31,608,000 bushels, compared with 30,781,000 bushels in 1943 and 40,446,000 bushels for the 10-year (1933-42) average. If present prospects are realized, this year's crop, except for 1943, would be the smallest since 1936 when, owing to the widespread drought, production dropped to 24,239,000 bushels. There was some improvement in the prospective yield per acre during May, largely in Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Nebraska, the principal rye producing States.

Rye Stocks: Farm stocks of old rye on hand June 1 were 6,431,000 bushels or about 21 percent of the 1943 production of 30,781,000 bushels. Present farm stocks of rye are only about one-third of the stocks on hand a year ago and slightly less than two-thirds of the 9-year (1934-42) average June 1 farm stocks of 10,146,000 bushels.

HAY: June 1 reports on the condition of hay crops indicate that the tame hay crop will be approximately 87 million tons and that the wild hay crop may be as much as 12 million tons. However, much depends on farmers' ability to catch up on delayed spring work and on the yields of some important annual hay crops. Alfalfa and clover-timothy hay -- which together are usually more than half of the entire hay crop -- are reported to be better than average in nearly all States.

On June 1 the condition of tame hay was 87 percent of "normal" compared with 84 a year ago and a 10-year June 1 average of 77 percent. Condition of wild hay was reported as 86 percent on June 1 this year, compared with 78 a year earlier and a 10-year average of 73. The reported condition indicates a probable yield of about 1.45 tons of tame hay and 0.93 tons of wild hay per acre. The June 1 condition of both tame and wild hay is average or better except in the Pacific Coast States and the New England States.

June 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

APPLES- COMMERCIAL: The condition of apples, 72 percent on June 1, is substantially above the 62 percent reported on June 1, 1943 and 65 percent, the 9-year (1934-42) average for this date. Frosts May 18 to 20 did some damage to poorly located orchards in bloom or just past the full bloom stage in New York, Pennsylvania, and New England, though the major commercial areas apparently suffered little damage. Some local spring frost damage also was reported in Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Idaho, New Mexico, and other areas. In some of the North Central States, cold, wet weather at blooming time was unfavorable for pollination, which caused an irregular set and may result in a heavy June drop. Wet, windy weather in these areas also hampered spraying. In the Northern States, prospects often change considerably after June 1, or even after July 1, when the extent of the "drop" and the development of the fruit can be more accurately appraised.

Currently, the June 1 reported condition in the North Atlantic commercial apple areas, 72 percent, is one point higher than a year ago and 5 points above the 9-year June 1 average. In the South Atlantic States the June 1, 1944 condition of 73 percent compares with 38 percent June 1, 1943 and 56 percent, the 9-year average. In the North Central States, wide ranges are reported. The average of 62 percent on June 1, 1944 compares with 65 percent a year ago and 60 percent, the 9-year average. In the South Central States, the condition on June 1, 1944 was 44 percent, or 7 points lower than a year earlier and 6 points lower than the 9-year June 1 average.

In the West, conditions were very good in nearly all commercial areas except parts of California, Idaho and New Mexico. The June 1 average condition in this region was 78 percent, compared with 65 percent a year earlier and 71 percent, the 9-year June 1 average. Prospects as a whole are excellent in Washington. Cool weather during May was favorable and fruit is making rapid growth.

PEACHES: Production of peaches in 1944 is indicated to be 67,427,000 bushels-- 60 percent above the short crop of 1943, 2 percent above the large crop in 1942 and 17 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average. A crop of this size would be the third largest crop of record and would be exceeded only by the 74,905,000 bushel crop in 1941 and the 77,846,000 bushel crop in 1931.

The crop in the 10 early Southern States showed some improvement during May and is now estimated at 14,779,000 bushels -- 6 percent more than the May 1 estimate. The 1944 crop is more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as large as the short 1943 crop but only 90 percent of the 10-year average. Early peaches are moving to market from this section.

The North Atlantic and North Central States expect large crops this year. Production in the North Atlantic group, indicated at 5,338,000 bushels, if realized will be 28 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average. The crop in the North Central States, with 6,819,000 bushels indicated, will be 25 percent above average.

In the Western States, production is indicated to be 15 percent more than in 1943 and 30 percent above average. The California Clingstone crop is estimated at 17,418,000 bushels, 19 percent above 1943 and 21 percent above average. Freestone production in California is placed at 11,543,000 bushels, 9 percent above 1943 and 32 percent above average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 9, 1944

June 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

PEARS: Production of pears in 1944 is indicated to be 27,825,000 bushels -- 13 percent more than the 1943 crop of 24,585,000 bushels, but 3 percent less than the 10-year (1933-42) average of 28,559,000 bushels. By areas, in comparison with last year, prospective production in 1944 is about doubled in the North Atlantic, the North Central and the South Central States and almost four times last year's extremely short crop in the South Atlantic area. Total production for the three Pacific Coast States is indicated to be 5 percent less than last year's crop but practically the same as the 10-year average.

The California crop is indicated to be 7,793,000 bushels -- 62 percent of the record 1943 production of 12,543,000 bushels. California Bartletts are indicated to be only 6,751,000 bushels compared with 11,293,000 bushels in 1943. In both Washington and Oregon the crop of Bartletts is estimated above last year and above average. For the three Pacific Coast States production of Bartletts is indicated to be 14,364,000 bushels -- 13 percent less than in 1943 but 1 percent above average. Pears other than Bartletts in the three Pacific Coast States are estimated at 5,262,000 bushels -- 30 percent above 1943 but 1 percent below average.

In the East, about average crops are indicated for Michigan and New York. For Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois, crops below average but materially above 1943 are indicated.

GRAPES (California): Present prospects indicate good crops for all three classes of grapes -- wine, raisin and table. The condition of wine and table grapes is about the same as a year ago. The condition of raisin grapes is lower than a year ago, and reports indicate prospective yields in the San Joaquin Valley to be somewhat below the bumper crop of 1943. The June 1 condition of wine grapes was 84 percent compared with 85 percent a year ago and the 10-year (1933-42) average of 83 percent. The condition of raisin grapes was 82 percent compared with 88 percent a year ago and 79 percent the 10-year average. The condition of table grapes at 83 percent compares with 83 percent a year ago and 80 percent, the 10-year average.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Prospective production of California dried prunes is 155,000 tons -- 21 percent smaller than the crop harvested in 1943. California plum production is indicated to be 72,000 tons -- 5 percent smaller than last season, but 12 percent above average. Condition of Michigan plums is 72 percent, compared with 62 percent on June 1, 1943. Condition of Idaho prunes is slightly above average. Idaho prunes carried a heavy bloom, but low temperatures the night of May 22 materially damaged the crop. The condition of prunes in eastern Washington and Oregon on June 1 indicates larger crops in those areas than last season, but in the western sections of these States present prospects point to a materially lighter tonnage than in 1943. Cold, wet weather during the blossom period was unfavorable for the pollination of western Washington and western Oregon prunes. In the eastern areas of these States the weather was unfavorable during the pollination period, but not to the same extent as in the West, and prospects are relatively more favorable.

CITRUS: Total orange production (excluding tangerines) for the present marketing season (1943-44) is now estimated at 101,708,000 boxes -- a record crop following last season's record crop of 85,116,000 boxes. The crop of Florida Valencias is now placed at 20,000,000 boxes -- 1,000,000 boxes more than estimated on May 1 and 1,900,000 boxes more than the previous record crop harvested in 1942-43. Picking of this crop is almost complete. California Valencias are estimated at 30,800,000 boxes, compared with 30,055,000 boxes in 1942-43. In central California, Valencias were about two-thirds picked by June 1 but harvest of the more important southern California crop was only starting on June 1.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 9, 1944

June 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Total grapefruit production is placed at 55,679,000 boxes -- 2,600,000 boxes above the May 1 estimate and 5,198,000 boxes more than the 1942-43 crop. The Florida crop is now estimated to be 31,000,000 boxes -- 2,500,000 more than the May 1 estimate and 3,700,000 boxes above the 1942-43 crop. Favorable spring weather and closer utilization of the fruit have increased production over earlier prospects. Texas grapefruit production in 1943-44 was 17,500,000 boxes, compared with 17,510,000 boxes during the previous season. Estimated California lemon production for the present season is 12,250,000 boxes, compared with 14,940,000 boxes last season.

The general condition of Florida citrus groves is good and progress of the new crops (1944-45) continues to be favorable, although rainfall during May was irregular and some areas were short of moisture on June 1. In Texas, during most of May, hot, dry weather prevailed over the citrus area and there was a serious shortage of irrigation water. Trees did not suffer, however, and rains occurred the last few days in May. The June drop is expected to be light. Most fruit is larger than at this time last year and is generally in good condition. Arizona citrus trees are in excellent condition, as a whole, and the set from the 1944 bloom is holding well. In California, bloom for the 1944-45 crops appears to have been satisfactory.

APRICOTS, FIGS

AND OLIVES: California apricot production is estimated at 289,000 tons, compared with the unusually small crop of 80,000 tons in 1943 and the 10-year (1933-42) average of 216,500 tons. Trees are carrying a heavy crop and fruit has made good development to date. Early-producing varieties are moving to fresh market from the Winters area. Prospective production of Washington apricots, placed at 22,200 tons, is the largest of record. Production in 1943 was 15,400 tons. An excellent bloom on apricots was followed by a very good fruit set in most orchards. The weather during May was favorable for the development of the crop. Apricot production in Utah is estimated at 9,400 tons, compared with the 1943 record production of 10,100 tons.

California figs have developed satisfactorily and most orchards are in good condition. Condition of California olives is well above average. Orchards have been well cared for and trees are in good condition.

ALMONDS, FILBERTS

AND WALNUTS: California walnut production, based on June 1 condition, is estimated at 61,000 tons, compared with 58,000 tons in 1943 and the 10-year (1933-42) average of 50,740 tons. California walnuts have set a good crop in most producing areas. Condition of California almonds is above average. The nut set is irregular, mainly as the result of spring freezes. Prospects for Oregon and Washington filberts are favorable.

CHERRIES: Production of all varieties of cherries in the 12 commercial States is estimated at 196,650 tons -- 69 percent greater than the 116,510 tons produced in 1943 and 27 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average. Production of sweet varieties is indicated at 82,570 tons -- 10 percent more than last year. Production of "sours," indicated at 114,080 tons, is more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the short 1943 crop.

Reductions for 1944 in sweet cherry production in Washington and Oregon are more than offset by increases in California and in the Mountain States. In Washington and Oregon wet weather prevented full pollination. In Washington, ripening started the first week in June. In both the Dalles and Milton-Freewater districts of Oregon harvesting in volume should get under way about June 12, and about June 20 in western Oregon. In California, early varieties and most of the

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

CROP REPORT

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 9, 1944

June 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Tartarians are harvested, with Bings already started. Harvest of Royal Annes for canning and processing will be in full swing in early June.

In New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan the sweet cherry crop greatly exceeds the near-failure of last year. Some brown rot is reported in New York and Michigan. The fruit is beginning to ripen in southern Pennsylvania, while harvest should start in southwest Michigan by June 20 and be under way in upstate areas a week or 10 days later.

Sour cherry prospects are above last year's production in all States, especially the large eastern States of New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Sour cherry prospects on June 1 are frequently subject to wide change later in the season after the fruit "drop" takes place. In New York and Michigan the bloom was heavy but brown rot caused a heavy drop. In New York slight damage in less favorable locations was caused by the frosts of May 19.

EARLY POTATOES: June 1 condition of the early potato crop in the 10 Southern States and California was reported at 68 percent compared with 76 percent on June 1, 1943 and the 10-year (1933-42) average of 73 percent. Condition this June 1 was the lowest since 1936 and yields per acre in most of these States are very low.

As harvesting in commercial areas of the South progressed during May it became evident that blight and excessive rainfall in March and April had caused more damage than was previously indicated. This damage was very severe in the Coastal States extending from Texas through South Carolina. In North Carolina present production prospects are poor because of delay in planting and the dry weather that has prevailed since planting was completed. In Arkansas and Oklahoma, however, growers reported that more favorable weather in May brought about some improvement in crop prospects. Condition of the California crop continues favorable and the yield per acre there is expected to be better than average.

PASTURES: Pasture feeds developed well during May and at the end of the month they were offering more feed than a year earlier. The weather generally was favorable and with a sufficient supply of soil moisture, the growth of grass was very satisfactory in most areas. The June 1 condition of pastures was 39 percent, up 10 points from the May 1 average of 29 percent, and the highest for June 1 since 1922. The 10-year (1933-42) June 1 average is 77 percent. Pasture feeds improved seasonally during May in all geographic divisions and in nearly all States.

On June 1, pastures were good to excellent throughout a broad belt from the Rocky Mountains eastward to the Atlantic seaboard and south through eastern Texas and western Louisiana. (See pasture map on last page.) In that area, the condition was up sharply from May 1, much above a year earlier and also over the 10-year June 1 average. This sharp improvement resulted from abundant moisture and favorable weather. In Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and South Dakota the June 1 condition was the highest for that date in more than 20 years.

On the other hand, pastures were only poor to fair from northern Montana southwestward through central Idaho, eastern Oregon, most of California and in parts of the Southwest where temperatures have been low and the weather dry and windy in some cases. On June 1 the most unfavorable pasture conditions were in the north central part of Montana, central California, the lower half of New Mexico and the southwestern corner of Texas. Late May and early June rains brought some relief from the dry conditions in northern Montana and the southern

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of
June 1, 1944.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 9, 1944
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

tip of Texas. Western ranges were in good condition except in those areas where pastures also were poor. Dry, hot weather along the New England coast caused some decline in pasture conditions during May. In the Southeastern States, pastures deteriorated during May in Florida, Georgia, and Tennessee but as a whole their condition was still good.

MILK PRODUCTION: During May, milk production on farms in the United States increased about seasonally but somewhat more rapidly than last year. Production for the month, estimated at 11.9 billion pounds was 2 percent short of that in May 1942 but about the same as for May last year. The number of milk cows was somewhat larger than in 1943, but production per cow somewhat less. In late May, however, with production per cow only slightly below the 1943 level, total milk production rose somewhat above that of a year earlier.

In the North Atlantic, East North Central and Western Regions, milk production on June 1 appeared to be above that for the same date in 1943, but in the important butter producing West North Central Region lateness of the season has held back the rise in milk flow and production was appreciably below last year. With pastures in most important dairy areas well supplied with moisture and offering excellent feed prospects, milk production appears likely to hold up well during June, the usual peak month for the year.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES
1933-42 Average, 1943 and 1944

Month	Monthly total				Daily average per capita			
	Average		1944		Average		1944	
	1933-42	1943	1944	1943	1933-42	1943	1944	1944
	Million pounds				Pounds			
April	9,140	10,245	10,230	100	2.35	2.51	2.47	
May	10,858	11,873	11,904	100	2.70	2.81	2.78	
Jan.-May Incl.	43,731	49,005	49,132	100.3	2.23	2.39	2.34	

Milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 17.92 pounds on June 1, about 1 percent below last year's level for that date but about 3 percent above the 1933-42 average for June 1. As compared with production per cow on June 1 last year, the Western group of States showed an appreciable increase, the North Atlantic and East North Central Regions were about the same, the South Atlantic area showed a slight decrease, while the West North Central and South Central Regions were down appreciably. In the last two regions milk production per cow in herds was held down this year by the unusually low percentage of milk cows in production. Apparently in the rush to catch up with delayed field work, farmers are inclined to milk only cows that are producing fairly well and are not bothering with strippers. In both the West North Central and South Central Regions, milk production per cow actually being milked was not far below record high levels, while for the country as a whole it practically equalled the 1942 high for June 1.

Compared with the 10-year average (1933-42) for June 1, the Western and South Atlantic States showed production per cow up about 10 percent, the North Atlantic and East North Central areas a moderate increase while the West North Central and South Central Regions showed little change. The percentage of milk cows reported in production on June 1 averaged 74.0 percent for the country as a whole, lower than previously reported for the date in any year except 1925 and 1934 in records covering a 20-year period.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 9, 1944

June 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: Grain and concentrates fed to milk cows in crop reporters' herds averaged 3.30 pounds per head daily on June 1. This represents a decline of 39 percent from the April 1 rate of 5.45 pounds per head. This is the first year that the rate of grain and concentrate feeding was asked on the June 1 crop schedule, so for most States no comparison with previous years is available. However, on May 1, 1944 the rate of feeding as reported by special dairy reporters was only slightly lower than a year earlier.

In the New England States, where monthly data on grain and concentrates fed are available for a number of years, the amount of grain fed per cow on June 1 was the highest in more than a decade, but only slightly more than a year ago. Dairy correspondents in New Jersey and Pennsylvania reported a rate of concentrate feeding slightly below June 1, 1943.

The sharp decline in the rate of feeding from April 1 to June 1 is seasonal, taking place as milk cows are shifted to pasture. Compared with April 1, the sharpest declines were in Central States with the rate of feeding down 47 percent in the West North Central group, and 43 percent in the East North Central and South Central areas. In these regions, pastures improved sharply during May and on June 1 were much above average. Declines in other geographic divisions were 24 percent in the North Atlantic States, including New England, 30 percent in the South Atlantic States and 26 percent in the Western States.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: The Nation's farm flocks laid 6,704,000,000 eggs in May, a record for the month -- 3 percent above the previous high of last year and 38 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average. May egg production was at top levels in all parts of the country. The aggregate production for the first 5 months of this year was 30,225,000,000 eggs -- 8 percent above the previous record production for this period in 1943 and 52 percent above the 10-year average. The aggregate was also the highest of record in all parts of the country.

The rate of egg production per layer during May was 17.2 eggs per layer, compared with 17.3 last year and 16.9 for the 10-year average. The rate during the first 5 months of this year was 71.2 eggs, compared with 69.4 last year and 63.5 for the 10-year average. Production per layer during May was the same as last year in the North Atlantic States. It was 2 percent above in the West, but 1 percent below last year in all other parts of the country.

There were 389,469,000 layers on farms during May -- 4 percent more than during May last year and 36 percent more than the 10-year average. Farm flocks decreased by 24,068,000 birds from May 1 to June 1 this year -- a drop which was 53 percent above last year. This decrease in layers was 5.0 percent of the number on hand on May 1, compared with 4.1 percent last year. It was the largest decrease since May 1937, following the 1936 drought. Since the indicated death loss in May was about the same as in May last year, the difference in the disappearance was due to increased culling this year, which was about double what it was last year.

There were 609,611,000 chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on farms June 1 -- 10 percent less than a year ago, but 19 percent above the 10-year average. Young chicken numbers were below last year in all parts of the country -- 4 percent in the East North Central, 7 percent in the North Atlantic, 8 percent in the West North Central, 12 percent in the South Atlantic, 13 percent in the West and 18 percent in the South Central States. The number of young chickens on farms increased 144,735,000 birds or 31 percent from May 1 to June 1 this year, compared

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 9, 1944

June 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

with an increase of 206,712,000 birds or 44 percent last year. The net increase in young chickens from May 1 to June 1 this year was 30 percent less than during the month last year.

CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS JUNE 1

(Thousands)

Year	: North	: E.North	: W.North	: South	: South	: Western	: United
	: Atlantic	: Central	: Central	: Atlantic	: Central		: States
Av. 1933-42	56,300	112,360	147,735	53,731	105,543	38,343	514,012
1943	72,544	132,056	216,186	69,003	143,243	45,034	678,066
1944	67,461	127,266	197,968	60,605	117,039	39,272	609,611

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-May were 20 percent below a year earlier, but 54 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average for the date. The May 15 price was 27.2 cents per dozen, compared with 34.2 cents a year ago and 17.7 cents for the 10-year average. Because of the record volume of eggs produced during the month and lack of storage facilities, the seasonal increase in egg prices during the month ending May 15 was only 0.1 cent, compared with 0.5 cent last year and 0.5 cent for the 10-year average.

Farmers received 24.4 cents per pound live weight for chickens in mid-May, compared with 24.7 cents a year earlier and 14.7 cents for the 10-year average. Fowl marketings during the month were much larger than they were last year, and although fowl prices were below ceiling levels, prices for young chickens were maintained at ceiling levels, so that the average price of all chickens increased 0.7 cent per pound seasonally during the month, compared with 0.1 cent last year and for the 10-year average increase from mid-April to mid-May.

Turkey prices on May 15 averaged 30.5 cents per pound live weight, compared with 28.6 cents a year earlier and 14.7 cents for the 10-year average. This is the highest May turkey price in 12 years of record and exceeds last year's previous record high by 7 percent.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

hsj

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 9, 1944

June 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

WINTER WHEAT			RYE		
State	Yield	Production	Yield	Production	Average
	per acre		per acre		1934-42
	Bu.	Thous. bu.	Bu.	Thous. bu.	Thous. bu.
N.Y.	24.0	8,472	17.5	332	62
N.J.	23.0	1,426	17.5	262	26
Pa.	20.5	18,983	15.0	645	232
Ohio	22.5	45,990	17.0	714	112
Ind.	21.5	27,240	13.5	1,580	240
Ill.	20.0	25,840	13.5	945	136
Mich.	23.5	22,090	14.0	1,120	365
Wis.	19.0	627	12.0	1,200	909
Minn.	16.5	2,244	13.0	1,729	1,648
Iowa	21.0	3,024	15.0	255	294
Mo.	15.0	23,400	13.0	1,092	43
N. Dak.	--	--	12.0	3,060	2,473
S. Dak.	16.0	3,680	15.0	6,825	2,039
Nebr.	15.0	45,390	11.0	4,268	825
Kans.	16.0	174,640	10.5	1,060	91
Del.	20.0	1,300	14.0	210	8
Md.	21.5	7,934	14.5	290	23
Va.	18.5	10,304	14.0	686	54
W. Va.	16.5	1,716	12.5	75	14
N. C.	16.0	9,040	9.5	361	41
S. C.	13.0	4,030	9.0	234	6
Ga.	12.5	2,588	8.0	160	9
Ky.	16.5	6,732	13.0	442	6
Tenn.	14.5	6,699	10.0	400	10
Ala.	14.0	196	--	--	--
Miss.	28.0	504	--	--	--
Ark.	11.5	334	--	--	--
Okla.	16.0	73,872	9.5	1,188	48
Tex.	15.0	61,095	10.0	200	5
Mont.	17.0	19,703	13.0	286	145
Idaho	25.0	15,550	13.0	78	19
Wyo.	14.0	2,072	9.0	153	45
Colo.	12.5	13,262	8.5	722	83
N. Mex.	11.0	2,244	11.0	88	2/ 5
Ariz.	22.0	660	--	--	--
Utah	20.0	4,240	11.0	99	2
Nev.	30.0	180	--	--	--
Wash.	26.0	39,494	13.0	273	26
Oreg.	24.5	17,885	13.0	468	79
Calif.	18.0	9,468	12.0	108	4
U.S.	17.4	714,148	12.5	31,608	10,146

hsj

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 9, 1944

June 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

ALL

State	OATS		BARLEY		Stocks on farms June 1		SPRING WHEAT	
	Production		Production		Production		Production	
	Average	Ind.	Average	Ind.	Average	Ind.	Average	Ind.
	1933-42	1944 1/	1933-42	1944 1/	1934-42	1944	1933-42	1944 1/
	Thous. bu.		Thous. bu.		Thous. bu.		Thous. bu.	
Maine	4,098	3,710	121	112	23	18	87	40
N.H.	280	252	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vt.	1,720	1,476	145	130	21	12	--	--
Mass.	186	196	--	--	--	--	--	--
R.I.	47	30	--	--	--	--	--	--
Conn.	145	150	--	--	--	--	--	--
N.Y.	24,470	24,154	3,476	3,150	708	429	95	54
N.J.	1,371	1,274	108	224	7	20	--	--
Pa.	25,912	27,621	2,649	2,538	277	275	189	162
Ohio	40,351	42,620	718	450	64	88	69	22
Ind.	38,976	36,630	924	1,035	75	82	107	108
Ill.	115,311	114,723	3,318	1,575	565	240	437	160
Mich.	43,549	43,235	5,235	3,938	948	793	258	238
Wis.	76,610	109,402	20,372	6,990	3,729	1,714	1,018	741
Minn.	135,359	160,896	44,911	24,950	9,666	5,452	20,276	18,547
Iowa	178,708	155,524	9,844	345	1,750	242	378	78
Mo.	40,710	30,844	2,359	2,450	185	216	--	--
N.Dak.	35,220	66,136	28,443	60,302	7,617	15,912	75,820	160,409
S.Dak.	40,764	89,869	25,164	40,840	6,532	8,482	19,018	46,825
Nebr.	37,248	32,362	18,207	14,886	3,673	6,421	1,725	1,174
Kans.	35,931	32,683	8,980	12,000	1,546	2,020	95	32
Del.	77	126	2/ 91	310	2/ 6	14	--	--
Md.	1,061	1,378	1,492	2,010	94	114	--	--
Va.	2,252	3,360	1,486	1,960	121	150	--	--
W.Va.	1,721	2,000	190	248	27	29	--	--
N.C.	5,372	7,812	360	1,026	22	69	--	--
S.C.	10,481	16,727	96	240	4	4	--	--
Ga.	8,137	11,917	2/ 93	209	--	7	--	--
Fla.	133	216	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ky.	1,416	2,070	1,083	3,129	51	173	--	--
Tenn.	1,725	3,630	969	2,345	46	91	--	--
Ala.	2,433	4,792	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miss.	4,046	12,768	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ark.	4,967	8,967	2/127	202	2/77	7	--	--
La.	1,734	4,914	--	--	--	--	--	--
Okla.	26,831	34,518	4,661	5,868	332	375	--	--
Tex.	33,213	45,400	3,131	7,293	299	200	--	--
Mont.	9,104	14,100	4,024	13,438	899	4,782	26,766	45,824
Idaho	5,999	7,744	6,627	10,048	884	2,162	10,332	11,115
Wyo.	2,963	3,696	1,765	3,197	396	746	1,295	1,209
Colo.	4,373	5,106	9,620	13,584	1,697	2,995	3,657	1,936
N.Mex.	634	860	308	880	32	40	264	299
Ariz.	222	322	1,063	2,240	39	56	--	--
Utah	1,388	1,820	3,406	6,150	427	1,136	2,081	2,449
Nev.	166	250	440	960	53	95	320	476
Wash.	7,837	9,951	3,921	8,024	301	1,287	19,243	24,464
Oreg.	8,839	10,098	4,759	4,935	370	1,004	5,970	4,275
Calif.	4,089	5,031	31,734	35,322	506	727	--	--
U.S.	1,028,280	1,193,410	256,350	299,533	43,999	58,679	189,524	320,637

1/ Based on prospective planted acreage reported in March.

2/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 9, 1944

June 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CONDITION JUNE 1

State	Tame hay		Clover and timothy hay		Alfalfa hay		Wild hay		Pasture	
	Average:		Average:		Average:		Average:		Average:	
	1933-42	1944	1933-42	1944	1933-42	1944	1933-42	1944	1933-42	1944
	Percent		Percent		Percent		Percent		Percent	
Maine	86	83	88	86	84	75	81	82	82	84
N.H.	86	85	86	87	83	86	80	82	84	83
Vt.	86	87	86	86	82	85	85	91	86	91
Mass.	84	76	85	75	82	76	81	74	82	76
R.I.	83	73	86	75	88	75	87	75	80	70
Conn.	84	78	85	80	87	85	82	82	84	76
N.Y.	78	88	78	88	84	90	76	84	80	91
N.J.	74	86	75	87	80	90	83	88	78	89
Pa.	76	92	76	92	83	91	78	87	79	93
Ohio	73	93	73	93	81	94	72	91	78	95
Ind.	75	92	75	92	83	93	80	88	81	95
Ill.	78	93	78	94	84	94	78	93	81	96
Mich.	79	92	78	92	84	93	82	90	82	93
Wis.	79	92	78	90	82	93	82	91	81	95
Minn.	77	83	76	82	79	75	74	81	77	88
Iowa	76	96	76	97	82	95	79	95	79	99
Mo.	73	87	74	89	83	90	78	88	80	92
N.Dak.	66	86	65	83	67	91	64	84	65	85
S.Dak.	68	94	68	92	68	95	65	95	66	95
Nebr.	73	91	74	90	74	94	73	89	69	87
Kans.	73	86	78	88	74	90	75	87	70	88
Del.	79	89	79	88	85	95	83	86	77	88
Md.	74	83	73	81	81	91	76	85	77	85
Va.	69	85	68	83	76	92	71	84	74	90
W.Va.	70	86	72	87	80	91	74	85	74	90
N.C.	74	83	1/74	84	75	89	73	85	73	84
S.C.	67	76	--	--	71	83	69	85	67	78
Ga.	69	79	1/72	82	75	86	70	82	71	82
Fla.	71	76	--	--	--	--	71	--	71	77
Ky.	74	85	75	87	83	92	74	88	78	89
Tenn.	71	80	71	81	79	88	72	81	74	85
Ala.	72	77	1/72	79	75	84	71	80	75	82
Miss.	74	82	1/75	82	79	84	72	82	76	86
Ark.	76	81	1/78	84	82	84	79	86	82	88
La.	77	81	--	78	80	82	77	87	80	84
Okla.	72	79	--	--	71	83	74	87	73	86
Tex.	73	77	--	--	78	84	75	86	76	86
Mont.	80	83	84	84	82	83	77	81	78	77
Idaho	83	87	84	89	83	88	84	89	86	87
Wyo.	83	93	85	92	83	92	82	92	79	92
Colo.	83	89	87	91	81	91	84	85	76	88
N.Mex.	78	80	83	76	82	82	69	83	69	71
Ariz.	85	87	--	--	85	88	76	84	80	82
Utah	79	91	83	90	78	90	85	93	79	92
Nev.	77	90	76	88	77	90	84	85	84	87
Wash.	85	84	86	88	83	81	83	80	85	87
Oreg.	83	85	83	87	83	83	81	66	85	86
Calif.	83	82	1/84	88	85	85	80	71	82	70
U.S.	77	87	77	90	81	88	73	86	77	89
1/ Short-time average.										

hsj

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

June 1, 1944

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

June 9, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Condition June 1				Condition June 1			
Area and State				Area and State			
:Average:				:Average:			
:1934-42: 1943 : 1944				:1934-42: 1943 : 1944			
Percent				Percent			
Eastern States:				Cent. States cont'd			
North Atlantic:				North Central:			
Maine	71	72	88	Mich.	68	79	65
N.H.	68	76	71	Wis.	77	93	83
Vt.	71	84	57	Minn.	68	83	77
Mass.	72	68	71	Iowa	62	68	74
R.I.	67	58	84	Mo.	51	57	43
Conn.	70	56	78	Nebr.	56	40	60
N.Y.	67	77	71	Kans.	50	57	43
N.J.	71	73	69	All North Central	60	65	62
Pa.	65	63	73	South Central:			
All North Atlantic	67	71	72	Ky.	50	64	47
South Atlantic:				Tenn.	47	27	33
Del.	71	46	89	Ark.	51	57	50
Md.	63	55	81	All South Central	50	51	44
Va.	53	34	72	All Cent. States	59	64	61
W.Va.	57	43	75	Western States:			
N.C.	54	30	60	Mont.	74	80	95
All South Atlantic	56	38	73	Idaho	70	21	68
All East. States	63	59	72	Colo.	66	48	88
Central States:				N.Mex.	64	67	57
North Central:				Utah	76	83	88
Ohio	59	53	73	Wash.	74	67	85
Ind.	58	60	56	Oreg.	72	68	82
Ill.	51	57	51	Calif.	64	75	56
				All West. States	71	65	78
				35 States	65	62	72

1/ Condition of the commercial crop relates to apples in the commercial apple areas of each State, including fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Condition June 1				Condition June 1			
Crop and State				Crop and State			
:Average:				:Average:			
:1933-42: 1943 : 1944				:1933-42: 1943 : 1944			
Percent				Percent			
GRAPES:				OTHER CROPS cont'd			
Calif., all	80	86	83	California:			
Wine varieties	83	85	84	Almonds	54	52	53
Table varieties	80	83	83	Walnuts	74	75	1/78
Raisin varieties	79	88	82	Washington:			
OTHER CROPS:				Filberts		72	72
California:				Oregon:			
Figs	79	90	85	Filberts		74	83
Olives	71	67	83	Florida:			
				Avocados	58	77	61

1/ 1944 walnut production in California indicated to be 61,000 tons as of June 1, compared with 58,000 tons produced in 1943 and 57,600 tons in 1942.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 9, 1944

June 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

PEACHES

PEARS

PEACHES				PEARS			
State	Average	Production 1/	Ind.	State	Average	Production 1/	Ind.
	1933-42	1943	1944		1933-42	1943	1944
	Thousand bushels				Thousand bushels		
N.H.	15	2/	19	Maine	8	5	9
Mass.	55	1	49	N.H.	11	4	10
R.I.	17	2/	21	Vt.	4	1	2
Conn.	123	6	137	Mass.	62	20	38
N.Y.	1,371	95	1,870	R.I.	8	4	6
N.J.	957	918	1,287	Conn.	66	38	73
Pa.	1,628	1,176	1,955	N.Y.	1,117	528	1,141
Ohio	744	300	1,021	N.J.	60	48	55
Ind.	300	157	570	Pa.	558	174	451
Ill.	1,334	400	1,325	Ohio	549	173	368
Mich.	2,185	1,452	3,510	Ind.	284	72	157
Iowa	76	20	25	Ill.	530	232	403
Mo.	715	68	350	Mich.	1,148	481	1,210
Nebr.	21	2/	2	Iowa	106	50	68
Kans.	88	2	18	Mo.	356	170	170
Del.	376	93	630	Nebr.	27	13	21
Md.	401	221	602	Kans.	136	52	63
Va.	1,187	172	1,900	Del.	7	2	7
W.Va.	355	160	630	Md.	65	20	52
N.C.	2,074	252	2,280	Va.	378	26	384
S.C.	2,121	392	2,100	W.Va.	80	12	126
Ga.	5,382	1,595	4,050	N.C.	337	68	300
Fla.	82	66	126	S.C.	136	36	135
Ky.	606	366	659	Ga.	355	138	427
Tenn.	1,162	294	441	Fla.	131	99	181
Ala.	1,539	649	990	Ky.	226	80	153
Miss.	912	476	913	Tenn.	285	132	143
Ark.	2,080	738	2,184	Ala.	295	112	177
La.	304	176	390	Miss.	358	136	360
Okla.	476	136	187	Ark.	171	80	188
Tex.	1,543	900	1,554	La.	162	78	245
Idaho	196	198	345	Okla.	142	75	87
Colo.	1,411	1,978	2,160	Tex.	393	211	469
N.Mex.	94	134	134	Idaho	61	36	70
Ariz.	63	60	60	Colo.	188	264	196
Utah	472	846	950	N.Mex.	43	53	49
Nev.	5	5	7	Ariz.	10	11	10
Wash.	1,562	2,052	2,464	Utah	113	200	192
Oreg.	397	418	548	Nev.	4	5	5
Calif.	23,194	25,210	28,961	Wash., all	6,242	5,266	7,548
Clingstone 3/	14,434	14,585	17,418	: Bartlett	4,374	3,906	5,888
Freestone	8,759	10,625	11,543	: Other	1,868	1,360	1,660
				: Oreg., all	3,723	2,817	4,285
				: Bartlett	1,506	1,386	1,725
				: Other	2,217	1,431	2,560
				: Calif., all	9,622	12,543	7,793
				: Bartlett	8,392	11,293	6,751
				: Other	1,229	1,250	1,042
U.S.	57,618	42,130	67,427	U.S.	28,559	24,585	27,825

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor. In 1943, estimates of such quantities were as follows(1,000 bushels): Peaches, California Clingstone, 292; Pears, California Bartlett, 209. 2/ Production less than 1,000 bu. 3/ Mainly for canning.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

June 9, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

June 1, 1944

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Production 1/			Condition June 1 (new crop) 1/		
	Average	1942	Indicated	Average	1943	1944
	1932-41	1942	1943	1933-42	1943	1944
	Thousand boxes.			Percent		
ORANGES:						
California, all	40,508	44,296	51,268	82	85	81
Navels & misc. 2/	16,731	14,241	20,468	81	85	76
Valencias	23,777	30,055	30,800	82	85	84
Florida, all	21,620	37,200	46,000	70	72	75
Early & midseason	3/13,228	19,100	26,000	--	73	74
Valencias	3/ 9,183	18,100	20,000	--	70	76
Texas, all 2/	1,630	2,550	3,300	66	77	81
Arizona, all 2/	350	730	900	76	81	81
Louisiana, all 2/	266	340	240	3/76	66	79
5 States 4/	64,374	85,116	101,708	77	80	79
TANGERINES:						
Florida	2,390	4,200	3,600	63	49	72
ALL ORANGES AND TANGERINES:						
5 States 4/	66,764	89,316	105,308	--	--	--
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Florida, all	16,490	27,300	31,000	63	58	69
Seedless	3/ 5,850	10,300	14,000	--	68	70
Other	3/11,183	17,000	17,000	--	52	69
Texas, all	8,785	17,510	17,500	60	61	77
Arizona, all	2,023	2,600	4,000	76	87	75
California, all	2,012	3,071	3,179	78	78	79
Desert Valleys	900	1,254	1,316	--	72	86
Other	1,112	1,817	1,863	--	83	75
4 States 4/	29,310	50,481	55,679	64	62	73
LEMONS:						
California 4/	10,146	14,940	12,250	78	81	79
LIMES:						
Florida 4/	75	190	250	67	74	78

^{1/} Relates to crop from bloom of year shown; except for production of Florida limes, the harvest of which is mainly during the following year. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of market conditions.

^{2/} Includes small quantities of tangerines.

^{3/} Short-time average.

^{4/} Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80.

hsj

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 9, 1944

June 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CHERRIES

State	Condition June 1		All varieties		Production 1/	
	Average		Average		Indicated	
	1933-42		1933-42		1943	
	Percent		Percent		Tons	
N.Y.	67	70	20,390	12,500	23,400	
Pa.	59	81	7,740	3,600	10,300	
Ohio	59	79	4,534	,810	4,800	
Mich.	64	85	38,070	12,400	57,000	
Wis.	76	90	9,606	2,600	13,500	
Mont.	76	96	344	460	790	
Idaho	68	77	2,348	2,130	2,360	
Colo.	53	91	3,338	4,110	5,700	
Utah	59	80	3,538	5,700	6,800	
Wash.	66	57	25,570	2/31,300	26,200	
Oreg.	59	51	18,200	2/23,900	20,300	
Calif.	59	66	23,290	17,000	25,500	
12 States	63	71	154,968	116,510	196,650	

State	Sweet varieties		Sour varieties	
	Production 1/		Production 1/	
	Indicated		Indicated	
	1943		1944	
	Tons		Tons	
N.Y.	600	2,700	11,900	20,700
Pa.	700	2,100	2,900	8,200
Ohio	160	1,050	650	3,750
Mich.	1,600	4,600	10,800	52,400
Wis.	-----	-----	2,600	13,500
Mont.	30	340	430	450
Idaho	1,660	1,800	470	560
Colo.	400	580	3,710	5,120
Utah	3,800	4,600	1,900	2,200
Wash.	27,100	21,400	2/ 4,200	4,800
Oreg.	2/21,700	17,900	2,200	2,400
Calif.	17,000	25,500	-----	-----
12 States	74,750	82,570	41,760	114,080

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor. In 1943, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Washington Sweet, 1,000; Sour, 300; Oregon Sweet, 1,100; California Sweet, 1,000.

2/ Includes the following quantities harvested but not utilized due to excessive cullage (tons): Washington Sour, 300; Oregon Sweet, 500.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 9, 1944

June 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

APRICOTS, PLUMS, AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Condition June 1			Production 1/		
	Average			Average		
	1933-42	1943	1944	1933-42	1943	1944
	Percent			Tons		

APRICOTS:

California	57	26	87	216,500	80,000	289,000
Washington	2/75	58	89	12,310	15,400	22,200
Utah	--	71	80	3,165	10,100	9,400

PLUMS:

				Fresh Basis		
Michigan	62	62	72	--	--	--
California	71	76	77	64,300	76,000	72,000

PRUNES:

				Dry Basis 3/		
California (for drying)	64	72	61	195,200	196,000	155,000
Idaho	67	14	69	--	--	--
Washington, all	60	60	62	--	--	--
Eastern Wash.	74	54	78	--	--	--
Western Wash.	52	65	46	--	--	--
Oregon, all	53	62	39	--	--	--
Eastern Oreg.	71	48	54	--	--	--
Western Oreg.	50	64	36	--	--	--

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor.

2/ Short-time average.

3/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried. In some years, in addition to the dried prunes produced, additional quantities of prunes remained unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor.

CONDITION JUNE 1 1/ OF ALL EARLY POTATOES 2/ IN 10 SOUTHERN STATES AND CALIFORNIA

State	Average			State	Average		
	1933-42	1943	1944		1933-42	1943	1944
	Percent				Percent		
N.C.	74	79	67	Ark.	73	73	72
S.C.	70	72	42	La.	73	74	65
Ga.	70	76	66	Okla.	70	64	76
Fla.	73	69	68	Tex.	66	74	66
Ala.	74	83	54	Calif.	90	92	88
Miss.	74	73	72	11 States	73	76	68

1/ Condition reported as of June 1 or at time of harvest.

2/ Includes all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before Sept. 1 in States listed.

June 9, 1944

MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	Milk produced per milk cow 2/			"Grain" fed per milk cow 3/		
and	June 1 av.	June 1	June 1	Feb. 1	April 1	June 1
Division	1933-42	1943	1944	1944	1944	1944
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Me.	16.1	18.2	18.7	5.2	5.9	4.8
N.H.	16.8	17.8	18.9	5.2	5.9	4.8
Vt.	19.0	21.0	21.3	5.2	6.0	4.6
Mass.	20.2	21.1	21.2	6.5	7.0	6.1
Conn.	19.6	21.0	19.6	6.0	6.3	5.4
N.Y.	23.8	24.7	24.8	5.8	6.4	4.5
N.J.	22.4	23.4	24.2	8.2	8.6	6.7
Pa.	21.4	22.8	22.1	7.0	7.1	5.7
N. ATL.	21.58	22.65	22.77	6.2	6.6	5.0
Ohio	19.8	19.5	19.1	6.5	6.6	3.9
Ind.	18.0	17.7	17.7	5.4	6.2	3.5
Ill.	18.4	18.6	19.3	6.9	7.6	4.3
Mich.	22.4	22.7	22.4	5.6	5.6	3.6
Wis.	22.7	23.9	24.0	5.7	6.0	3.2
E. N. CENT.	20.80	21.41	21.40	6.0	6.3	5.6
Minn.	20.8	21.8	20.5	5.1	5.3	2.7
Iowa	18.6	19.8	19.6	6.9	7.9	4.2
Mo.	13.0	13.4	14.1	4.6	5.1	2.3
N. Dak.	17.1	17.9	18.3	4.2	4.8	2.5
S. Dak.	16.1	16.4	16.5	3.9	4.2	1.6
Nebr.	17.7	19.2	16.5	5.7	5.4	5.0
Kans.	17.1	17.2	16.3	5.1	5.3	3.1
W. N. CENT.	17.44	18.33	17.49	5.3	5.7	3.0
Md.	17.5	18.0	18.6	7.5	7.0	5.0
Va.	13.3	14.5	14.0	5.0	5.0	3.1
W. Va.	13.6	14.3	13.9	3.9	4.0	2.0
N.C.	12.5	13.5	13.4	5.3	4.9	3.6
S.C.	11.1	12.0	11.2	3.3	4.1	2.8
Ga.	9.2	10.8	9.8	3.7	3.5	3.0
S. ATL.	12.59	14.10	13.88	4.8	4.6	3.2
Ky.	13.8	14.1	13.7	5.3	5.1	2.3
Tenn.	11.9	12.7	12.3	4.9	4.9	2.5
Ala.	9.1	9.3	9.6	4.6	4.1	2.5
Miss.	8.3	8.4	8.9	4.2	3.6	2.0
Ark.	10.6	10.2	10.2	3.5	3.0	2.2
Okla.	13.1	12.7	12.4	3.8	4.2	2.0
Tex.	10.5	10.0	9.6	4.1	3.6	2.6
S. CENT.	11.13	11.34	11.00	4.2	4.0	2.3
Mont.	18.0	18.9	19.4	4.5	3.8	3.0
Idaho	20.9	19.7	21.5	3.5	3.6	2.7
Wyo.	16.5	18.9	16.9	2.8	3.3	2.7
Colo.	16.8	19.3	17.9	3.5	5.6	4.1
Wash.	22.6	23.4	23.7	5.3	6.0	3.9
Oreg.	21.0	21.3	22.4	4.2	4.4	3.8
Calif.	20.8	21.6	23.6	4.3	4.6	3.4
WEST.	19.43	20.70	21.51	4.2	4.6	3.4
U.S.	17.34	18.13	17.92	5.23	5.45	3.30

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions, and U.S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately. 2/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. 3/ Averages per cow computed from Reported "Pounds of grain, millfeeds, and concentrates fed yesterday to milk cows on your farm (or ranch)."

CROP REPORT

as of

June 1, 1944

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

June 9, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

MAY EGG PRODUCTION

MAY EGG PRODUCTION									
State		Number of layers on :		Eggs per :		Total eggs produced			
and		: hand during May		: 100 layers		During May		Jan.	May incl.
Division		: 1943		: 1944		: 1943		: 1944	: 1944
		Thousands		Number		Millions			
Me.	1,936	1,762	1,903	1,866	37	33	183	184	
N.H.	1,582	1,754	1,848	1,832	29	32	148	173	
Vt.	870	870	1,947	1,996	17	17	79	85	
Mass.	4,086	4,036	1,866	1,910	76	77	384	410	
R.I.	360	350	1,835	1,860	7	7	35	37	
Conn.	2,206	2,318	1,838	1,826	41	42	203	224	
N.Y.	12,005	12,012	1,795	1,841	215	221	996	1,091	
N.J.	5,668	6,054	1,742	1,717	99	104	465	508	
Pa.	15,386	16,684	1,795	1,786	276	298	1,314	1,417	
N.Atl.	44,129	45,880	1,806	1,811	797	831	3,807	4,129	
Ohio	17,218	17,806	1,792	1,798	309	320	1,371	1,498	
Ind.	12,828	12,460	1,863	1,851	239	231	1,047	1,075	
Ill.	19,044	19,872	1,761	1,711	335	340	1,391	1,535	
Mich.	9,729	10,787	1,810	1,841	176	199	775	899	
Wis.	14,057	15,172	1,798	1,752	253	266	1,096	1,221	
E.N.Cent.	72,876	76,097	1,800	1,782	1,312	1,356	5,680	6,228	
Minn.	22,944	23,088	1,838	1,829	422	422	1,751	1,950	
Iowa	28,830	30,236	1,804	1,727	521	522	2,082	2,327	
Mo.	21,470	21,347	1,779	1,835	382	392	1,557	1,693	
N.Dak.	5,050	5,052	1,786	1,773	90	90	313	362	
S.Dak.	7,718	8,250	1,792	1,767	138	146	518	591	
Nebr.	12,723	13,893	1,835	1,761	233	245	1,012	1,088	
Kans.	15,168	14,913	1,817	1,767	275	264	1,198	1,212	
W.N.Cent.	113,963	116,782	1,809	1,782	2,062	2,081	8,431	9,223	
Del.	801	848	1,755	1,823	14	15	64	69	
Md.	2,769	2,938	1,714	1,739	47	51	213	230	
Va.	6,986	7,398	1,628	1,618	114	120	532	555	
W.Va.	3,487	3,646	1,798	1,817	63	66	276	281	
N.C.	8,045	8,334	1,541	1,466	124	122	532	538	
S.C.	3,038	3,104	1,339	1,321	41	41	170	183	
Ga.	6,215	6,532	1,376	1,383	86	90	361	366	
Fla.	1,702	1,621	1,562	1,516	27	25	120	116	
S.Atl.	33,043	34,419	1,562	1,540	516	530	2,268	2,339	
Ky.	8,940	8,856	1,733	1,680	155	149	695	703	
Tenn.	8,718	8,710	1,578	1,531	138	133	620	637	
Ala.	6,733	6,442	1,454	1,438	98	93	399	366	
Miss.	6,368	6,650	1,321	1,302	84	87	348	363	
Ark.	7,012	7,207	1,516	1,494	106	108	416	433	
La.	3,939	4,111	1,327	1,345	52	55	209	223	
Okla.	10,820	11,766	1,730	1,742	187	205	851	915	
Tex.	24,518	26,976	1,624	1,631	398	440	1,753	1,886	
S.Cent.	77,048	80,718	1,581	1,573	1,218	1,270	5,291	5,546	
Mont.	1,798	1,870	1,817	1,792	33	34	126	135	
Idaho	1,934	2,208	1,841	1,767	36	39	150	172	
Wyo.	722	754	1,851	1,804	13	14	54	57	
Colo.	3,316	3,634	1,761	1,708	58	62	256	260	
N.Mex.	1,110	1,192	1,569	1,569	17	19	78	80	
Ariz.	535	500	1,643	1,674	9	8	41	40	
Utah	1,970	2,313	1,798	1,838	35	43	163	183	
Nev.	230	259	1,848	1,773	4	5	18	20	
Wash.	5,424	5,165	1,854	1,835	101	95	459	447	
Oreg.	2,943	3,054	1,872	1,854	55	57	251	257	
Calif.	13,721	14,624	1,686	1,779	231	260	1,036	1,112	
West.	33,703	35,573	1,575	1,788	592	636	2,632	2,761	
U.S.	374,762	389,469	1,734	1,721	6,497	6,704	28,109	30,228	

